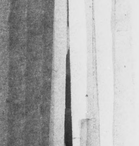
Farm Topics

High Egg Production While Prices Are Good

Suggestions Given for Improved Pullet Flocks

By H. H. ALP
(Extension Poultryman, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.)

In times of good prices one is not likely to think in terms of losing money, certainly not so much as when prices are low. There is a great deal more at stake, however, when prices are high, or favorable to the producer. If low egg production exists then, the loss is actually



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

It is a smile of Victory this young miss has. For with the eggs from her own chickens for consumption here, and abroad where they are sent in powdered form, the necessary energy to carry on the great fight against the enemy is being partly supplied.

greater than it would be if egg production were low during a period of poor prices.

For good egg production at this season of the year, the pullet flock should have:

1. A poultry house which provides four square feet of floor space for each bird.

2. Some form of insulation in the house.

3. A good ration in small feeders, which are freshly filled every day, or at least every other day.

4. Two water containers in a room approximately 20 by 20 feet.

5. A ration featuring some form of milk, whole oats, a good grade of alfalfa, and a vitamin-D oil.

6. A supplemental feeding of moist mash once a day, if necessary. This practice is not essential for all flocks, but in the case of flocks "going stale" or losing weight, and for late, immature pullets.

7. Lights if necessary. Light might be used in the same situations in which moist mash feeding is suitable. A successful practice has been to use two 10-watt lamps all night in a room 20 by 20 feet.

8. Fresh litter to keep up the spirits of the flock and for the maintenance of health.

9. Regular attention; irregularity plays havoc with egg production.

10. The benefit of some good common sense. It is not bought in bottles and bags.

AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY
Peat Moss

(This is one of a series of articles showing how farm products are finding a ready market in industry.)

Peat miners, you might call them, those farmers who are lucky enough to find a bed of peat located on their land. Domestic peat is needed now to supplement the reduced supply being imported from Europe.

Most of the beds in this country are located in northern states: Maine, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio and northern Washington.

Moss, sedge and reed peat are considered safe as a fertilizer for gardens and golf course greens. Other kinds which have an acid reaction and are not chemically adapted to combination with soil are found useful as insulating material, as stable litter, and as an absorbent layer for poultry houses in winter. Peat dust is found to be an effective deodorizer. Peat can be used as a substitute for medicated cotton in the making of surgical dressings. It has been used in the making of paper.

Peat mining is not a difficult job. The peat is first ripped up from the earth, shredded in a machine, pressed or dried to get rid of excess moisture, then cleaned and sacked. For some uses, the peat is pulverized to powder. All of these are farm operations that can be done by one man.

Agricultural Notes

Wet mash has been used from the beginning of the poultry industry to encourage the birds to eat more, and to increase or maintain production.

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The U. S. department of agriculture has recommended to war emergency officials that increased amounts of dairy equipment be made available to farmers in 1942.

Japs Now Control Orient's Rice Crop

Chief Staple Food for More Than Half of Mankind.

WASHINGTON.—Japan's control in Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China has revealed that other Oriental countries depended for much of their food on these countries, the only exporters of rice.

About 85 per cent of the world's rice grows in Asia, says the National Geographic society. China produces the greatest amount, but not enough for its own needs.

Rice, chief staple food for more than half of mankind, rivals wheat as the world's daily bread.

Rangoon, Burma's capital, was the world's leading rice port. It built the largest rice elevators in the world, annually shipping some three million tons.

Rice and Curry.

French Indo-China in 1939 exported 1,692,000 tons of rice. The country normally produced some six million tons.

Cholon, just outside Saigon, was devoted largely to milling rice. The country's popular dish is rice-and-curry. The natives flavor it with an evil-smelling fish sauce.

Thailand (Siam) normally produces about 4,500,000 tons of rice each year, but of this less than a million tons is available as export surplus. At Bangkok are some 80 rice mills face the river front. The rich territory recently ceded by French Indo-China to Thailand includes part of Asia's finest rice paddies.

Chinese rice production is estimated at more than 15,000,000 tons.

The Philippines relied on outside sources.

Japan obtains most of its imported rice from Formosa and Korea, where the yield per acre is high. In Japan rice is the leading food.

Link 5 Deaths in Paris To Faulty Stove Fumes

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.—Five persons were reported dead in Paris from carbon monoxide poisoning caused by faulty flues. At least a score of others were being treated in hospitals, but their lives probably would be saved, it was stated.

Ever since winter set in the heating problem has been acute in the occupied capital. Central heating is not authorized and what little coal was available for households was rationed to a hundredweight. Fires were being lit in many an old stove with faulty draft, frequently with serious consequences, **it was explained.**

Firm Has 369,549 Tires, Can't Get 4 for Trucks

CHICOPEE, MASS.—The United States Rubber company has 369,549 brand-new tires in its warehouses here.

Lucky, you say—but wait.

A month ago the company applied for permission to use four of the tires on one of its trucks.

A rationing inspector looked at the old tires.

"They can be retreaded," was his edict.

They were.

Later, a second request came for two new tires.

Again went the order—"Get them retreaded."

Lone Russian on Guard At Northern Tip of Front

KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA.—The last Red army man on Russia's right flank is Nikolai Khitroff, an infantryman who stands watch in the Arctic night on the northern coast of the Rybachi Peninsula, covering the approaches to Petsamo. He was stationed on the edge of a cliff and was wearing a loose-draped white cloak when he was seen recently by a Pravda correspondent.

The extreme southern point of the front is in Crimea. Seventeen hundred and fifty miles of war front lie between the watchers there and Infantryman Khitroff.

Russians Find Palace of Tamerlane's Grandson

KUIBYSHEV. — Soviet archeologists carrying on their explorations despite the war were reported to have discovered the palace of Tamerlane's grandson, Ulug Bek, at the foot of a mountain near Samarkand.

Tamerlane—or, as he is more popularly known, Timur I Leng—is the famous Oriental conqueror of the Fourteenth century.

Ulug Bek's palace is known as "the porcelain house" because of its Chinese ceramic decoration. It was announced it would be excavated by an expedition headed by Prof. M. E. Masson.

Machines Will Plant Kansas Shelterbelt

MANHATTAN, KAN.—A fleet of 16 tree-planting machines will be used in planting shelterbelts in Kansas this spring, according to Russel Reitz, state director of the program sponsored by the department of agriculture. It is estimated that over 500 miles of new shelterbelts will be planted on the state's farms this year.

LEAVES from Uncle Sam's Notebook

By HARRIETT MAY WILSON

The Migrating Hordes

Yesterday, perhaps, you were working in your garden, laying your plans for your spring gardening, raking up old vines and stalks, burning the rubbish—in short, making ready for the spring season that follows swiftly upon the heels of winter. The day was so still you could hear the drumming of a woodpecker in a distant woodlot or the mellow sound of the schoolbell, a mile away, calling the children in from recess. The sun was warm on your back. Still, it was a lovely day and you looked with delight upon the somewhat draggled-looking robin which tagged you around the garden, picking up dropped seeds; your eyes rejoiced in the flashing color of the bluebird darting from fencepost to fencepost; once a chimney swift flashed, a speedy flight, across your field of vision. These were some of your summer birds. They were coming back after the long winter months. You missed them then and wondered where and how they had gone.

WHERE AND HOW—WHY AND WHEN DO THE BIRDS GO?

Of such value to all gardeners, orchardists and farmers are the services of the birds that all may well be concerned with their migrations.

LONG-DISTANCE MIGRATIONS

While it is generally agreed that many—perhaps the majority—of the birds which frequent our farms and woodlands in the North during the summer months, merely travel southward in the autumn far enough to find their accustomed foods, yet, some birds are known to make incredibly long migratory flights. Some of our common summer residents spend their winters in localities well south of the equator—perhaps on Argentinian pampas, or even in Patagonia. The arctic tern is said to be the champion "globe trotter." A government bulletin says of this remarkable bird:

"Its name, 'arctic,' is well earned, as its breeding range is circumpolar and it nests as far north as it can find a suitable place. The bird will be visible, yet on the following autumn flocks of them will appear everywhere, proof that they have come back in the night.

HEIGHT AND SPEED OF MIGRATORY FLIGHT

It was assumed at one time that birds flew at great altitudes, but, since man's conquest of the air, it has been realized that flight is increasingly difficult as air becomes rarefied with altitude, partly because of the reduction of oxygen supply and partly because of a lack of buoyancy in the rarefied air. Therefore, although some of the birds with excessive wing spread, such as cranes and storks, have been seen (with binoculars) flying at 20,000 feet above sea level, the fact remains that migration in general is effected below 3,000 feet.

The speed of flight varies greatly. Flycatchers loiter along at 10 to 17 miles per hour; the fast-flying mourning dove rarely exceeds 35 miles; herons and hawks, timed with an automobile speedometer, have been found to fly at 12 to 23 miles; aviators claim that at 65 miles an hour they can overtake the fastest ducks. The greatest bird speeds reliably recorded are of the swifts and the duck hawk—from 100 to 180 miles per hour.

NEED FOR PROTECTION DURING MIGRATION

The hazards of migration are many, and have been greatly increased by changes brought about by man's occupation of one-time feeding and resting grounds. There is need for bird refuges, and for a general legal protection of the migrating hordes.

For further information, sent ten cents to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 341, "Game Birds of North America."

THE GRAND FIR

This conifer is well named, since it grows usually from 150 to 200 feet high, and frequently to a height of 250 to 275 feet. It is usually called "white fir" because its smooth bark is splashed with grayish-white blotches.

FEED FOR GOSLINGS

Goslings need no feed until they are 36 to 48 hours old. They should then be fed stale bread soaked in milk or water; or, they may be given a mash made of four parts corn meal and 1 part middlings

Don't take my WORD for it!

FRANK COLBY

OFFICIAL

Of or pertaining to an office; one who holds office.

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The first "o" in **official** does not have the long sound as in the popular radio mispronunciation "oh-FISH-ul." Neither should **occasion** be pronounced "oh-KAY-shun." The initial "o" in both words should have the obscure "uh" sound as in the second syllable of **sofa.**

Correct pronunciations:

uh-FISH-ul
uh-KAY-zhun

(Capitals indicate syllables to be accented.)

Question: Is the "e" in **economics** long or short, and is the "o" of **propaganda** long or short? A. G.

Answer: **Economics** has two authorized pronunciations. The first and better choice gives to the "e" the long sound as in seek. In the second syllable the "o" is long as in **toe.** First choice: **EE-koe-NOM-iks;** second choice: **EK-uh-NOM-iks.**

The "o" of **propaganda** is not the long "o" of **prologue;** it has the "uh" sound as in **proper.** The long "o" is a Britticism. Correct pronunciation: **PRAH-puh-GAN-duh.**

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

Liberty Ship in Service 38 Days After Launching

RICHMOND, CALIF.—Workers at the Richmond Shipbuilding corporation yard No. 2 claimed a national record in commissioning the Liberty-type freighter "Anthony Wayne" for active service 38 days after its launching.

It broke by six days the former mark of 44 days.

The 10,000-ton "Anthony Wayne" was the fifth ship of the Liberty type built at the No. 2 plant.

Transplant Nerves of Dead to Work in Living

LONDON.—The Soviet war news, published by the Russian embassy, reported that Prof. A. S. Vishnevsky, head of the surgical department of the Soviet Neurological

He Didn't Know of War Till He Got Draft Call

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Otis Hyde, 30 years old, of Arab Route 2, can't read or write, has no radio, and any mail he receives is sent to his father's farm "a right smart piece down the road."

Some time ago the mailman delivered a card addressed to him by the Oneonta draft board, saying he was delinquent in failing to register for selective service. When he finally received the card Hyde reported to the board, which turned the case over to United States Commissioner Luther Owens here.

"Why didn't you register?" he was asked.

"I didn't know we were at war," Hyde replied. "My brother and me have been cutting timber up in the Blount county hills for a mighty small little time and we didn't know the United States was fighting."

"I'd just as leave go right now if they want me," he added.

Commissioner Owens said he would decide on the case later.

Report 1,200 Die Daily Of Hunger in Greece

JERUSALEM.—Refugees arriving here from Greece said that 1,200 Greeks are dying there daily of starvation and that Athens' cemeteries are so filled with victims that a burial ground has been provided by a landowner in the suburb of Kaklkinia. The burial problem is becoming acute with the approach of summer.

Bread and vegetables are said to be virtually unobtainable and a type of grass growing in the mountains is being peddled in the streets. Olives, grapes and figs have been confiscated by the Germans and fishing has been forbidden to prevent escapes, the refugees said.

War Plants Will Use 10,000,000 More Men

CLEVELAND. — Ten million more workers will be absorbed into our war industries this year, Brig. Gen. P. J. McSherry of WPB's labor division is ready to have declared.

Thus by next January 1, the United States will have about 17½ million people doing such work, the general told an interviewer.

British Gobs Can't Sign Love and X's Any More

LONDON.—British sailors no longer may sign letters to their girl friends with the traditional "Love and X X X." Regulations ban the crosses on the grounds they might be employed by spies for code messages.

Housewives Are Told Proper Way to Boil Egg

LEWISTON, MAINE. — Harold Rotzel, manager of the New England Fresh Egg institute, says nine out of ten housewives don't know how to boil an egg.

He told the Maine Poultry association that most women drop eggy in boiling water, leave them there a few minutes and expect A-1 food.

The proper way, he said, is to place the egg in lukewarm water and let the water come slowly to a boil

FARMERS . . .

Make every market-day BOND DAY!

For our fighting men, for our country's future and for freedom we must meet *and beat* our county War Bond quota and keep on doing it.

Pick up your War Bonds and Stamps on *your second stop in town . . . right after you've sold your eggs, milk, poultry, stock or grain.* No investment is too small and no investment is too large . . . *the important thing is to buy every time you sell!*

U. S. Treasury Department

Farm Topics

Sick Soils Have Effect on Animals

Earth Should Be 'Factories,' Not Mines

By DR. WILLIAM A. ALBRECHT
(Department of Soils, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.)

That sick soils will not build healthy animals any more than they will produce sturdy field crops is significant in view of our national tendency to combat soil erosion by allowing much of the fertility-depleted soil to go back to grass.

In place of giving attention to soil fertility measures that feed growing plants, we have too often adopted the practice of "crop hunting" in the mistaken belief that when one crop starves another can be found that will thrive on the same depleted land. But we can't breed crops against starvation any more than a sterile parent can transmit the character of sterility.

Evidences of declining soil fertility are seen in the greater number of deficiency diseases among our farm animals. Veterinarians are constantly faced with increasing cases of strange animal ailments for which no specific body weakness or visible physiological cause can be found. Eye ailments, a tendency to blindness, bad gaits, rounded back lines, inferior condition, poor feeding progress, and even debility and death can be traced to deficiencies in animals' nutrition.

If newer legumes or non-legumes grow more successfully on less fertile land, then such crops must be taking less nutrient from the soil. Thus these crops can offer the animals that feed on them less of protein and of ash which the animals the same as for plants, are the items drawn from the soil.

Animals Limited in Feeding.

Confined as they are, animals are limited in their feeding by the soil fertility of the farm. Supplements such as proteins contain too little of the minerals needed. And when animals must go beyond the home acres to find the minerals they crave, they are met by rings in the nose or cumbersome yokes about the neck. Human greed has been prohibitive in this country for about 75 years, but animal lack can be seen any trip through the country. Too often they are almost in a state of starvation because their owner, the farmer-owner, neglects his soil fertility.

Our soils must become factories instead of continuing as mines from which the fertility is unendingly drawn. Raw materials such as limestone, phosphorus, potash, and other fertilizing elements, organic matter and other plant nutrients must go back into the soil. In our "soil factories" we must produce more usable nutrients for plant service. Such nutrients must be so supplied, off unless equal amounts are restored.

Consumption of Fats, Oils Reduced

Recently the United States used approximately 6½ billion pounds of fats and oils in edible products; two billion in soaps, one billion in paints, varnishes, printing inks and linoleum products, and 0.5 billion was used for a variety of industrial purposes.

Cutting Costs

The department of agriculture is strongly urging partnership in use and purchase of equipment.

Two Floyd county, Texas, farmers have been showing their neighbors the value of this kind of joint action. These Farm Security administration borrowers first bought a tractor outfit

together in 1940. Sharing the $1,030 outlay and the operating expenses proved to them the advantages of partnership.

Their latest enterprise was buying a pure-bred Jersey bull, which cost $150. Then they bought a seven-foot power-take-off mower, a feed mill mounted for transport, and a ground-driven row binder.

The two farmers say that the machinery they joined in buying saved their crops last fall. They figure that what they did as a common sense plan will have to be done by others from sheer necessity.

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Urea for Growing Lambs

Farmers were told of tests in the laboratories of a university's division of animal nutrition in which the performance of growing lambs fed urea was compared with that of lambs fed diets containing such protein sources as soybean oil meal, casein, skim milk and corn gluten feed. With rations of a 12 per cent protein level, 50 per cent of the nitrogen as urea is as satisfactory a source of nitrogen as commonly used protein concentrates.

Army Feet Are Bigger, U. S. Buyers Discover

WASHINGTON.—Soldier's feet are larger than government buyers estimated at the start of the defense program, and as a result the average cost of each pair of shoes has increased two cents.

Defense purchase officials said the demand for larger shoe sizes in the army had been heavier than anticipated.

U. S. Army's Most Modern Field Piece

This soundphoto shows caterpillar tractors dragging a string of 155-mm. field rifles through a pine woods on the way to target practice at the artillery range, at Fort Bragg, N. C. The gun and tractor weigh 30 tons together. The 155's mobility and 17-mile range make it the biggest field gun in the U. S. army's locker.

LEAVES from Uncle Sam's Notebook

By HARRIETT MAY WILSON

Three North American Game-Birds

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN:

The prairie chicken—often called partridge—is now common only to Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Manitoba although the time was when this beautiful game bird was much more widely distributed. The hunting fraternity themselves who—one would suppose—would be first to protect the game birds—have been very largely responsible for the extensive destruction of the prairie chicken.

It should be noted, however, that this beautiful wild bird is more than just a game bird; it is of such definite value to the farmer that, as a recent government publication states, "any farmer would profit by having these birds reared on his place."

The same bulletin declares, further, that almost 15 per cent of the food of the prairie chicken consists of weed seeds, including those of such pests as foxtail grass, smartweed and ragweed (which sufferers from hay fever should also note). Another 13 per cent of the bird's food consists of insects, largely grasshoppers. The prairie chicken showed itself particularly useful at the time of the terrible invasions of the Rocky Mountain locust. Sixteen birds examined at that time were found to have eaten 866 locusts. Among other pests destroyed by this bird are the Colorado potato beetle, the 12-spotted cucumber beetle, the sugar-beet leaf-beetle, May beetles, cotton worms, army worms, cutworms, the yellow bear caterpillar, and the chinch bug.

If for no other reason, the prairie chicken should be beloved as the harbinger of the lovely northern spring.

THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL:

Of all the charming birds in the world, none, probably, is more appealing to the bird lover than the little, scuttling quail, with its plaintive, peeping cry. Like the well-known Bob White of the eastern states, the quail is fond of corn—delighting to dwell on unimproved land where trees and scrub alternate with small natural parks of open land. The author of the bulletin referred to above states that he has "seen a female quail sitting upon her eggs in a garden within 50 feet of a house, between which and the nest foot passengers passed many times each day. In winter a covey frequently feeds with the farmer's chickens, and if not disturbed will continue to do so until pairing time."

It must be admitted that quail are sometimes destructive, especially in vineyards; they love grapes. However, under normal conditions the farmer and orchardist have nothing to fear from its ravages. It must always be remembered, in favor of the quail, that vegetable food constitutes 97 per cent of his diet, and that such food consists mainly of seeds of plants which are of noxious or troublesome species. Quail, when young, eat large numbers of insects including beetles, bugs, caterpillars, grasshoppers, flies, spiders and snails. They will also feed joyously, if given the chance, upon various kinds of scale insects. Adult quail, as well as the young ones, are particularly fond of ants.

THE HORNED GREBE:

The grebes belong to one of the most interesting groups of water birds. It may be said, in passing, that the most remarkable fact about the feeding habits of the grebe is that these birds eat great quantities of feathers. Grebes have been accused of living exclusively upon fishes and of doing, therefore, great mischief in fish hatcheries, but carefully collected evidence does not support this charge against them. Examination of many grebe stomachs shows they eat large numbers of insects including aquatic bugs such as caddis-flies, dragon-fly nymphs, etc. They also eat a great many crawfish and other crustacea, together with snails and spiders. In spite of his fondness for fish, which constitutes probably one-fourth of his diet, the grebe is a useful bird, since he eats quantities of crawfish which often severely damage crops, and consumes those aquatic insects which are known to devour both small fish and the food of such fishes.

Common names for the grebe are hell diver, sprite and water witch because he dives like a fish, or, when he wishes, simply submerges, leaving not so much as a ripple to mark the spot where he was.

Further information concerning game, aquatic, and rapacious birds may be secured by sending 10 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., and asking for Farmers' Bulletin No. 627.

THE DEODAR

A particularly symmetrical conifer is the deodar (Cedrus deodara) which is a native of Asia but has been very successfully grown on the Pacific coast and in the warmer parts of the Middle West and some of the Eastern states.

ROSE CULTURE

Roses are heavy feeders and must have rich soils if good results are to be obtained. The soil must be carefully prepared and heavily fertilized, the best fertilizer to use being cow manure.

SUPERMEN of the U.S. ARMY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH U.S. WAR DEPT. BY U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

Sulfa Big Success In Care of Wounds

Revolutionizes Treatment, Say Army Surgeons.

NEW YORK.—The medical officer in command of the U. S. naval hospital at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked reported that free use of sulfanilamide powder on serious battle wounds had exploded the belief that six hours was the time limit for successful surgical treatment of such wounds.

Captain Reynolds Hayden, who has reported for duty as district medical officer of the Third Naval district, with headquarters in New York, said that experience gained during the Pearl Harbor attack showed that sulfanilamide therapy has revolutionized the treatment of wounds."

"Massive, lacerated wounds, sometimes complicated by severe compound fractures, and which had received only the barest essentials of preliminary surgery plus sulfanilamide powder freely in the wound, were quickly upon the second or third day after injury with excellent results," Captain Hayden said.

One of the lessons learned, the officer added, was that clothing offers considerable protection against "Jap" bombs. Men who wore undershirts and shorts had face, arm and leg burns while those fully clothed suffered only face and hand burns.

Clothes Protect Victim.

"At the time of the air raid many men aboard ships dashed to their battle stations without waiting to fully dress," he said, adding that some who died might have lived had they been fully clothed.

The encasement of severely wounded extremities in plaster—known as Orr's technique—proved especially valuable, Captain Hayden said.

Cookies Meant for Army Boys Go Little Astray

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The girls of Grover Cleveland high school baked some cookies for the boys in the service and, not wanting to play favorites, chose a camp at random from a map.

They chose Fort Lincoln, N. D.

Recently they received a "thank you" letter. It was signed by a man named Guenther Schultz and the envelope was marked "enemy mail."

Fort Lincoln is an enemy internment camp.

Don't Let HIGH PRICES UNPLEASANT TASTE INCONVENIENCE

Keep you from getting all the Vitamins A and D you need.

You can be sure that each member of your family gets *enough* of these essential vitamins by seeing to it that they take

ONE A DAY
Pleasant-tasting — Convenient — Economical

Oakville News Is Reported

Oakville, July 7.- Barbara Allen Shelton, of Lynchburg is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Childers.

Those visiting Mrs. Daisy Rogers Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rogers and son, Bobby, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rogers and son, Harold Otey, of Lynchburg.

Mrs. W. P. Cox, of Lynchburg visited her sister, Mrs. Berkley Rogers last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Farrar, of Evergreen spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Curry, Ashlitt.

Miss Lillian Spiggle spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Alfred Garrett.

Marguerite Moore visited Mr. and Mrs. Burnette Smith in Lynchburg last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Owen, of Concord visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Owen Sunday. Mrs. T. E. Owen, who has been visiting relatives in Concord for the past week, returned home with them.

Jim Page of Lynchburg spent the week-end with his brother, Tom Page here.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Hunter spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Martin and Mrs. Moss Hunter.

F. B. Martin isn't much better at this time but is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Paris and daughter, of Lynchburg visited friends here Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Mollie Thorpe, of Lynchburg is staying with Mrs. Otho Martin this week and visiting her friends in this community.

Mrs. Julia Thorpe and daughter, of Lynchburg visited friends here on Fourth.

Miss Ruby Martin returned home Sunday from Franklin where she attended the wedding of one of her college friends on Saturday.

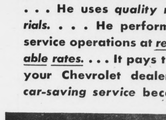
Mrs Otho Martin and Mrs. Mollie Thorpe called on Mrs. W. C. Harvey Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Daye and daughter, of Richmond spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bass. Miss Mary Bass returned home with them for a visit.

Lewis Doss and John Ed Stinson of Norfolk spent the week-end with relatives here.

You should know spicy, herbal BLACK-DRAUGHT
A TOP-SELLING LAXATIVE ALL OVER THE SOUTH

SLAP THAT JAP!



BUG SWATTERS cost money! BUY U.S. WAR BONDS-STAMPS

Pamplin

Pamplin, July 6.- Mrs. Fannie Young, of Farmville was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Brightwell.

Week-end guests in the home of dea. and Mrs. W. S. Black were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pultz, of Leesburg, and Miss Osgchland of Farmville, S. C.

Miss Margaret Neal was a week-end guest in the home of her grandmother, Mrs. L. M. Southall.

Week-end guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Terry were Mr. and Mrs. Chatham Terry and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Terry.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartz, of Chester were week-end guests of the latter's brother, Marion Duling.

Bernard Wilkerson, of New Jersey recently visited his mother, Mrs. Bessie Wilkerson. He accompanied her to Lexington, where they visited her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Pittenger.

R. P. Harris, of Pulaski was a guest in the home of his sister, Mrs. N. L. McClenny last week.

Recent guests of Dr and Mrs. C. H. McCall were Mr. and Mrs. Butler Longsworth and daughters Misses Alice and Betsy Longsworth, of Martinsville.

Lieutenant Roy Ligon, of Fort Custis was a week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ligon.

Miss Evelyn Martin is visiting relatives in Tennessee.

Mrs. W. M. Black, Misses Mary Alves Black, Aileen McClenny and Elizabeth Terry are attending the State B. T. U. conference at Massanetta Springs this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Inge and daughter, Jacqueline were week-end guests of relatives here.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Fitzgerald were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Baird, F. B. Fitzgerald Jr. and Moon Fitzgerald.

Phone 30 with Personals.

Bring or send your country produce to Appomattox.

MONEY TO LEND on real estate in Appomattox and adjoining Counties on easy terms of repayment. A. S. Nowlin, Agent for Peoples Bank Building, Lynchburg, Va.

BUY WAR BONDS

Dollars Buy War Bonds Every Pay Day

Supplement sunshine vitamins with vitamin-packed foods!

You had a good catch when you bought your refrigerator. Keep it in the best condition —especially in these hot summer months when it does most of its work—so that all the precious vitamins of vegetables and meats can be adequately preserved. The secret of super-freshness is to keep foods safe from impurities and decay. Then, too, with ample refrigerated storage there is no waste of left-overs and advantage can be taken of bargains in vegetables and meats.

VIRGINIA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

SUPER CHEVROLET SERVICE

TRAINED MECHANICS
QUALITY MATERIALS
LOW COST

CHEVROLET DEALERS service all makes of cars and trucks

YOUR CAR OR TRUCK WILL LAST LONGER IF YOU HAVE IT SERVICED REGULARLY—SEE YOUR CHEVROLET DEALER

He has *trained mechanics.* . . . He uses *quality materials.* . . . He performs all service operations at *reasonable rates.* . . . It pays to see your Chevrolet dealer for *car-saving service* because, for years, Chevrolet dealers have had the largest number of *trade-ins* and, therefore, the widest experience in servicing all makes and models. . . . Better have a check-up today.

Originator and Outstanding Leader "CAR CONSERVATION PLAN"

Moses Motor Co.
Appomattox, Va.